

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

39.9 that Charinus actually had the kind of plate known as argentum purum (unembossed) weakens the point of the epigram. The phrase used in the first line, argenti genus omne is simply an echo of Charinus' boast and is not to be taken seriously. While the statement at v. 22.6. that many of the aqueducts entered Rome by way of the Esquiline is of course true, it is extremely doubtful whether this fact accounts for the mud in the region where the clivus Suburanus was. At viii. 51.7 the important word is opus, not materiae; the lines that follow (9–16) refer to the workmanship. The number of this epigram is incorrectly given as 50.

G. J. Laing

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Die orientalischen Religionen im römischen Heidentum. Vorlesungen am Collège de France gehalten von France Cumont. Autorisierte deutsche Ausgabe von Georg Gehrich. Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1910.

The original French edition of this collection of lectures was reviewed by Professor Showerman in an earlier number of this Journal (III [1908], 465-67). This translation is based on the second French edition. The translator has made numerous additions to the notes, bringing the bibliography up to date, and has made the material of the lectures more accessible by providing an index. The work is done well.

G. J. LAING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Le Procès de Phidias dans les Chroniques d'Apollodore d'après un papyrus inédit de la collection de Genève. Déchiffré et commenté par Jules Nicole avec un fac-simile. Genève: Librairie Kündig, 1910.

The document consisting of two badly mutilated fragments belongs to the third century A.D. Only the central portions of the two columns are preserved. No considerable restorations were possible. For, though the text is in iambic trimeters, it is written continuously with spaces to indicate the separate verses. With great skill and learning Nicole has reconstructed the narrative in outline. As in Plutarch's account (Pericles 31) Menon is the accuser. The charge is embezzlement of ivory intended for the statue of Athena. The prosecution failed to secure a verdict in the assembly; a fuller investigation was ordered. In the meantime Phidias was kept in prison. Taking advantage of a revulsion of popular feeling in favor of the distinguished sculptor the Eleans secured his liberation by giving bail in the amount of 40 talents; and Phidias went to Elis to make the statue of Zeus.